

S. Carolina Secession Address.

Addressed by the Delegates of the Southern Rights Association of South Carolina, assembled in Charleston, to the S. R. Association of other Southern States:

Having met to take counsel together, and having agreed upon that course which we think right and necessary to pursue, we wish to lay before you the considerations by which we have been governed, with that frankness which our respect for you, and our desire to merit your good opinion, require.

We regard the position of the Southern States in this confederacy as degraded and ruinous. The manifest tendency of those systematic aggressions which have suffered for many years past, is to subvert the institutions of slavery. If those acts of hostile domination, which have been rendered more insidious by mockery of language, under the term of a compromise, were final in their nature, and were not to be followed by any further aggressions, we should still regard them as outrages, to which sovereign States, possessing the spirit of freedom, ought never to submit. But those measures only form part of a system gradually commencing, steadily carried forward, gathering strength from development, and proceeding with firm momentum to its end. That end is abolition of negro slavery in the Southern States, and the lowering of the free white population of the South to the same level with that of the other Southern States, which is a degradation, which, already strong and dangerous, seemed destined, before very long, to be the controlling power in the Southern States.

We see no remedy and no safety for the South in the present Union. But we know that in this we differ from many of our citizens of the other Southern States, who, not intelligent, having the same interests, and suffering under the same wrongs, with ourselves, and who cherish the hope that the rights of the South, may be vindicated and secured without dissolving the existing confederacy. In this difference, it does not become us to assume to dictate, and we hope to stand free from that charge. Up to this time, the citizens of S. Carolina, aware that pecuniary of political position, arising from past events, rendered a certain reserve to their part and proper, have studiously avoided every thing which might look like assuming the lead in the defense of Southern Rights. They desired to act, because they believed that safety and honor required leaders; but they hoped that they might find leaders in other States whom they might follow in defense of the common cause. When the ancient commonwealth of Virginia, the proper leader of the South, declared her determination to resist, at all hazards and to the last extremity, hostile measures then threatened S. Carolina, with slavery, stood ready to support Virginia in carrying out her high resolution. When Georgia, whose former resistance to federal usurpation under her heroic statesman, Troup, gave promise of unflinching firmness in any contest in which she might engage—proclaiming her determination to stand by the rights of the South, South Carolina rejoiced at the prospect of rallying under the banner of Georgia. And when her young and gallant sister, Mississippi, proposed the measure of a Southern Convention for the purpose of undersigning to unite the Southern States in maintaining their constitutional rights, and at the same time preserving if possible, the existing Union, South Carolina heartily entered into this measure; and she has carried out the recommendation of the Convention assembled at the instance of Mississippi, by providing for the election of delegates to the Southern Congress, to those meetings she still looks with anxious interest.

In all these proceedings, we think that the citizens of S. Carolina have evinced all patriotic anxiety to avoid the appearance of aggression or dictation, to act in concert with the citizens of other Southern States, and to do nothing separately or precipitantly. And now, strongly as we have expressed our belief that there is no hope for the South in the existing Union, we are prepared to give a trial, fairly and in good faith to any effective plan which may be proposed by any sister State of the South, for obtaining redress for the past and security for the future, without a dissolution of the existing Union, if there be a possibility of such a consummation.

But we find ourselves forced to consider the ulterior question, what we are to do, if we find that there is no reasonable hope of the co-operation of any other Southern State, in any effective plan of relief, and the alternative is presented to us, of submitting, or acting by ourselves. And, reluctant as we are to separate ourselves from our natural friends and allies, we have made up our minds. We cannot submit. We no that S. Carolina entered this confederacy as a sovereign and independent State, and that having been wronged, she has the perfect right to withdraw from it. Her sons must exercise the right and meet the consequences. If no other State will join us in relieving ourselves from the wrongs already indicated, we see no hope in waiting for new outrages to arouse a higher spirit of resistance.

The new outrages, we are well convinced, will come in due time; but we feel no assurance that the spirit of the vassal will rise in proportion to the indignities heaped upon his head. On the contrary, we see that the South has already borne what would not for a moment have submitted to ten years ago, and what the North would not then have ventured to perpetrate. We are not willing to try the experiment how long it will be before our spirit is completely broken, by gradually and continually yielding to slow and gradual but increasing encroachments. And if the exercise of the right of secession is to be followed by the attempt on the part of the Government of this confederacy to subvert S. C., it is better that we should meet that attempt while we still have some power of resistance left. If we are to submit to the condition of a conquered people, we think it less dishonorable not to do so until we have first been conquered. And if any thing could add to the necessity, which we believe exists for a withdrawal from the existing Union, it would be the denial of the right of secession. For the denial of that right indicates of itself extreme danger. The right of secession has heretofore, and in better days, been regarded as unquestionable by all Southern politicians, with the exception of an inconsiderable number of conservatives. And if ever that right can be denied without wounding the whole South to sustain it, the South will be ripe for the most miserable fate which has ever befallen any people. It will then, as a permanent sectional minority, have no defense against the tyranny of a Government combining all the forces of the corrupt democracy and the most oppressive foreign despots.

We know the consequences which will follow a failure in our effort to maintain our liberty. We see clearly that a triumph of the Federal Government, in subverting a State, will vastly increase the power, and greatly accelerate the change, already in progress, of one Federal system into a consolidated central despotism. We see, also, that S. C. will suffer the consequences of this change alone, but that the rest of the Southern States must suffer in an equal degree. They will have no safeguard against the Central Government strengthened by crushing opposition, and rendered, by triumphant force, what our Northern enemies have long been endeavoring to make it by fraudulent usurpation—the supreme Government of a consolidated nation. The sovereignty of the Southern States cannot be destroyed without the loss of their sovereignty by all the others. We are aware of the responsibility of doing as act which may have the consequences. We feel the respect which we owe to States having a common interest, threatened by a common danger, but not equally persuaded with ourselves of the necessity of action. And nothing would induce us to take without their concurrence, a course which is to involve them in its consequences, but a thorough conviction of the necessity which urges us, and of our right to do so.

Addressing citizens of Southern States, associated to maintain the rights of the South, we cannot imagine it to be necessary to argue about the right of secession. We hold it to be the great State right, without which all others are nugatory, incapable of being enforced, and your position assures us that your faith cannot be different from ours. Nor can we regard it as necessary any further to discuss the wrongs which have been inflicted on Southern States. They may be denied by those who shut their eyes to them, but you do not belong to that class. Southern and State Rights men may differ as to the necessity of exercising the right of secession at a particular time, on account of those wrongs. But as certain as the right exists, each State must possess the right of judging for herself, as to occasion and time for its exercise. If South Carolina decides that honor and safety require her to secede, she has the right to leave the Confederacy peacefully and without molestation.

If the act of the secession is not permitted to be peaceable, it will be from usurpation of power by the Federal Government, not from the nature of the act performed by South Carolina. Accustomed as we have been to violations of the Constitution, and of the rights of the Southern States by the Federal Government, we have to look forward to the probability of another outrage by that Government in the attempt to force the State to remain in the Union. We suppose the attempt will be made, if the other Southern States permit it. Those States must decide for themselves whether they will permit it, South Carolina must decide for herself whether it is necessary to secede. Her sister States of the South will have no right to complain that she forces them into a position where they must either interpose to prevent her secession, or, by consenting to it, abandon their own sovereignty, and lay themselves at the mercy of a despotic power.

In seceding, South Carolina will simply do an act which all Southern men who believe in the existence of State rights at all, must admit that she has a perfect right to do, and which she regards as absolutely necessary. She will be acting on her sacred rights. She will be acting, as she would have to act, if none of the Southern States were in existence, and she were the only object of aggression by the Northern States and the Federal Government. She is not answerable for the usurpations and injustice which may be committed against her, and for her sister States of the South to ask her to refrain from an exercise of right which she regards as indispensable for self-preservation, would be an interference with her free action of a far different character from any which she can be charged towards them. Sovereignty are equal. In seceding alone, South Carolina would be placing her sister States under no constraint. If they should find themselves in a position of constraint, it would come from the action of the Federal Government, not of South Carolina. But if they should insist upon her refraining from the exercise of her right, and submitting to a condition which she regards as intolerable, they would make themselves parties with the Federal Government, in placing an unjustifiable constraint upon a sovereign and an equal.

We wish that the necessity for separate action by South Carolina, which we have contemplated, may be averted. We confide in the gallant spirits whom we address—There may be some hope of the assembling of a Southern Congress, to devise measures of relief, upon which some of the injured States may unite. We have heretofore been willing to sacrifice much for Southern Union. We still are. We do not desire to lead, but to follow. Populace may effect measures for vindicating our common rights, and providing for our common safety, and we will heartily unite with you in carrying them out. We should regret most deeply to incur the censure of friends, with whom we have the strongest desire to act in concert. But we feel a deep conviction that we have not acted heretofore with any precipitation, and that we are in the right in the determination which we have formed. The self-assessment of submission, appears to us unworthy of men at all pretending to be free. The gloomy prospect of inevitable ruin, to follow submission, appears to us more formidable than any danger to be encountered in contending alone, against whatever odds, for rights. We have come to the deliberate conclusion that if it be our fate to be left alone in the struggle, alone we must vindicate our liberty by secession.

Mr. Gregg, from the select committee of 21 submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. That in the opinion of this meeting the State of South Carolina cannot submit to the wrongs and aggressions which have been perpetrated by the Federal Government and the Northern States without dishonor and ruin; and that it is necessary to relieve herself therefrom, whether with or without the co-operation of other Southern States.
2. That consent of action with one or more of our sister States of the South, whether through the proposed Southern Congress, or in any other manner, is an object worth many sacrifices, but not the sacrifice involved in submission.
3. That we hold the right of secession to be essential to the sovereignty and freedom of the States of this Confederation, and that the denial of that right would furnish to an injured State the strongest additional cause for its exercise.
4. That this meeting looks with confidence and hope to the convention of the people, to exert the sovereign power of the State in defense of rights, at the earliest practicable period and in the most effectual manner; and to the Legislature, to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures towards the same end.

Pontreux, May 15.

This morning about 5 o'clock, one of the boilers in Nye's steam mill exploded, seriously injuring Mr. Brooks, engineer, who had his jaw bone broken and a severe cut in the head, besides being badly scalded; it is supposed that he can live, but a few hours more or less. This boiler was taken down and about 60 yards distant a stone wall and bounded back some 50 feet. Several persons near the mill narrowly escaped the flying timbers.

The Cadiz Sentinel.

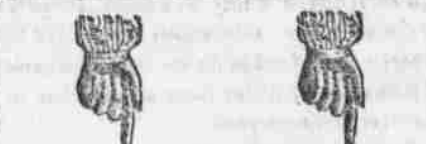


ALLEN & GILES, EDITORS.
CADIZ, OHIO:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1851

AGENTS FOR THE "SENTINEL."
D. MACLEAN, Esq., is duly authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements, etc., in the city of Wheeling, for the Sentinel. All contracts made by him will be faithfully performed.
E. W. CASE, V. R. FARMER, and C. FRANK, are our regular authorized agents in Philadelphia, to receive advertisements, etc., for the Sentinel.
THOMAS THOMPSON, of Steubenville, is our authorized agent at that place, for the Sentinel.
J. H. FORTY, of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, is our authorized agent at that place, for the Sentinel.

NOTICE!

Those indebted to the "CADIZ SENTINEL," for Volumes 15 and 17, will settle their accounts with either of the present editors of the Sentinel, or Mr. M. M. Bartleson, and NONE OTHER.
THOS. L. JEWETT, Trustee.



DAY OF VOTING For adopting the New Constitution, Third Tuesday, THE 17th DAY OF JUNE, 1851.

Through the politeness of R. K. PATON, Esq., Auditor of Harrison County, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following statement of the Wheat and Corn crops of the county for the year 1850, as reported by the township assessors.

WHEAT.			
Townships.	Acres	Bushels	Acres
Short Creek	2401	51105	1020
Girene	2593	50572	1511
German	1938	31747	679
Adams	2055	39133	1235
Cadiz	2354	47894	2016
Archer	2220	31637	1038
Boonville	1283	21007	420
Moosefield	1080	31000	1283
Nottingham	2782	40932	1368
Stock	2258	34312	1026
North	1441	30588	501
Freeport	1432	21236	721
Washington	2284	34461	1232
Franklin	1559	29557	708
Monroe	2754	39740	818
	31415	532778	10166

Should any one wish to enjoy a luxury they had better call on FARMER NEWBORN and try his ice cream. "Every body and his wife" should remember that Fred does "business" as it should be done, "so of course they will call on him and try his dainties. Do so."

What is the reason that the Wheeling Argus does not visit us? Has the Doctor forgot his promise?

There is nothing so conducive to health as cleanliness. And to keep the body clean it is necessary to bathe occasionally. To meet the wants of our citizens, that prince of the razor, LOR WELLS, has, at considerable expense fitted up a bath, to which he invites the attention of his friends. "Der Machine" works to a charm, and we advise our friends to give it a trial.

The Watchman in referring to the opposition to the New Constitution says that it is really amusing to see the sneaking efforts made, by the whig press throughout the State, against the adoption of the New Constitution. They have not the manliness to come out boldly against it; but in a whispering, sneaking manner, they are continually harping against the "naughty constitution!" "O, the Lokie-fakes!" We have not seen one sound reason advanced by any one of them against its adoption. If they have one why don't they give it? and not be continual crying out against it, "without a why or a wherefore?" From the Ohio State Journal, down to the smallest whig, that "grope" is away in darkness; we hear one continued howling and muffled groaning against the new Constitution. The strongest, most conclusive and unanswerable reason that we have seen given by any whig editor in the State, against the adoption of the new Constitution, is the following, which we copy from the last Portsmouth Tribune and Clipper: "Some of the whigs will oppose the new Constitution, and there are sufficient reasons for them to do so." So it appears that for whigs to have "sufficient reasons" for them to oppose the new Constitution is merely to have a "will" to oppose it.

Well, then they oppose it—we trust they are not so green as to suppose that the people "will" oppose it. Do not these Federal leaders know that the people desire to elect their own State, county and township officers? Do they not know that the people desire that the Banks and all other incorporated companies should pay tax on their capital the same as the Farmer, and the Mechanic, and the Laborer pay on theirs? Do they not know that the people desire to have the Legislature meet once in two years, instead of every year, as heretofore? And they do not know that the people understand full well that if the New Constitution is adopted, they accomplish all these important, and to them, desirable ends? Let Whig editors equivocate and twine and foam as much as they please—poor things!—the people understand their business, and will no doubt attend to it in their own way. The fact is, Federalism always has been in favor of keeping all power out of the hands of the people; it always has endeavored to uphold and support the "rich and well born," at the expense of the laboring classes. Hence its opposition to the New Constitution. It advocates can't hear the idea of seeing its "darling pet," (the Banks) come upon the tax duplicate associated with property of the common people—it would be such a disgrace!

HOW GOES THE FIGHT?

Any, and what is the prospect? Are the skies bright? They are, and the future is "big with promise" to the Democracy. All that is required of them, is that they remain true to their country and her institutions—true to their avowed and time honored principles of Republicanism—and a day of victory will ere long dawn upon them. Long have the democracy struggled against the unprincipled leaders of the Federal party, but the "cloud" that lowered upon our house, hath passed and a day of rest is at hand. The prospect shadowed forth by the adoption of the NEW CONSTITUTION, is but one link in the chain of brilliant successes which will eventually perch upon the Democratic banner.

The Galpin Whig leaders, conscious of their doom, seem determined if possible to avert it. To this end all manner of malicious reports are circulated in reference to this document. This is done for the purpose of casting the odium which is resting upon them as a party, upon the new Constitution. By this means they hope to gull and deceive the people as of yore, into the belief that they as a party, are the special protectors of their interest. Yes, fellow citizens, they will give you protection—such as the starving wolf gives to the helpless lamb.

Do you doubt it? Look at the past. In every way in which we have been engaged, the Federal party leaders, have opposed by all means in their power, the sustaining of our country's flag.

They are the supporters of such beautiful institutions as the United States Bank, the Gallipolis, the Hamilton Bank, and host of others, which have BROKE UP, and CHEATED THE PEOPLE OUT OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

These men are the supporters of that damning policy which requires a POOR MAN TO OWN PROPERTY BEFORE HE CAN VOTE!!

These are the men who refuse to let the people have a voice in the election of public officers.

We could say much more, but for the present this will suffice on this head. We turn now to the constitution.

We have said that the Whig party leaders were using every effort to defeat the new constitution. This opposition is not as yet open. They prefer doing their acts of meanness in the dark, and at a time too when it is too late to refute their slanders. A few days ago the Whig Central Committee of Ohio, issued their edict, calling upon their followers to vote—as they pleased! This is their public advice. But secretly they are organizing unitedly against it. They fear public opinion, and hence their underhanded opposition. Now we have a few questions which we wish our neighbor of the Cadiz Republican to answer:

If the new constitution is so unjust in its provisions, why is it that all the Whigs in the Convention, save fourteen, VOTED FOR IT UPON ITS ADOPTION.

If the new Constitution is unjust, why did not the Whig members of the Convention come out in an address and tell the people so and urge them to vote against it.

If the new Constitution is so unholly and unjust, why do not the members who were sent from this county to the convention canvass the county and tell the people wherein the evils exist?

The people want an answer to these questions. DARE YOU ANSWER THEM!—we shall see.

Among the many mean, dastardly and infamous falsehoods put forth by the rotten and corrupt politicians that control the Whig press, for the purpose of bringing the new constitution into disrepute is one to this effect:

"Under the new Constitution, CHURCHES, ES, &c., may be taxed at the will of a corrupt Legislature."

We were aware that these federal editors were little souled enough to be guilty of almost any act of meanness. But we must admit that the above goes ahead of any thing we ever expected. Out upon such meanness. If they wish to oppose it, why do they not come out openly and meet the issues fairly, and not resort to such tricks as the one referred to.

As the day approaches the conduct of these partisans become more and more reckless. The Whig Journal(s) are panic stricken, and are calling upon their Gods to save them, but all their pious appeals and devanations will prove as water cast upon heated iron, or as ropes of sand.

FRIENDS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION, TO THE RESCUE! The day of action is at hand. Arouse then freemen of Ohio—freemen of Harrison County. The duty you will be called upon to discharge on the seventeenth day of June, is of too much vital importance. Remember too that to secure the adoption of a constitution, under which our good old State will flourish better than it ever has, it is necessary FOR EVERY MAN TO BEAT THE POLLS. Don't stay away, but let all turn out and give one day more to their country, and all will be well. Our opponents will be active. Let us, redoubtable our exertions, let us give a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and as certain as this is done, so certain will THE PEOPLE PROVE VICTORIOUS.

In the Rhode Island legislature a few days ago a bill was introduced restoring Thomas W. Dorr, to his political and civil rights. On the final passage of the bill, NEARLY EVERY WHIG IN THE HOUSE VOTED AGAINST IT, while the Democrats unitedly voted for it. Hereafter when the Whig leaders claim to be the only true friends of the people, let them be asked why they refused to restore the patriot Dorr to his rights as a citizen.

The crops remarkably well, owing no doubt to the recent refreshing showers.

WHEELING ADVERTISEMENTS.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the Wheeling advertisements to be found in our paper. With a majority of them we are personally acquainted, and we cheerfully recommend them to the citizens of Harrison county. The fact that they advertise is proof positive that they can and do offer good bargains. Any one who refuses to advertise, says by that act they are afraid to have the people call on them. Of one thing be assured reader, when you find a merchant advertising his goods, that is the place to get the worth of your money. But let us speak more in detail. And first in the Dry Goods line—

J. W. SENESEY, at No. 133, Main street has a splendid stock of Dry Goods, which he offers at unusual low prices. He charges nothing for showing goods.

JOHN ELLIOTT, No. 165, Main street, offers great bargains to purchasers. In addition to his lot of dry goods, he has a heavy stock of Fancy and Variety goods, which he will sell at prices to suit purchasers.

W. D. MORRIS, No. 176, Market street, says that the people will save money by examining his goods, before purchasing elsewhere. One thing is certain, his goods are cheap.

We do not want the people to think there are only three dry goods houses in Wheeling. There are others, but as they have not authorized us to announce their place of business, we conclude that they do not want the people of Harrison County to know their whereabouts.

E. L. WYLER, on the corner of Main and Union streets has Books of all kinds and prices, and is prepared to furnish Teachers and School Committees on the most liberal terms. He has also a splendid stock of wall paper. Call on him by all means if you want any thing in his line.

JOHN H. THOMPSON, offers good bargains to those in want of Books, Stationary and Paper Hangings. He says he can sell on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in Wheeling. To prove this give him a call.

PATTERSON & CO., No. 33, Monroe street, offers at the very lowest Market prices, a well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines. No use of getting sick while they sell medicines as cheap as they do.

THOS. G. CULBERTSON, No. 19, Union street, has constantly on hand, at low rates, Stores of all kinds and sizes and of the most approved patterns.

SAMUEL NEEL, No. 27, Monroe street, has just received a heavy stock of Hardware and Cutlery, which he will sell on as good terms as Hardware can be bought in the West.

My host, JAMES MATTHEWS, still continues to keep the Monroe House. Any putting up with him once, will be certain to call again. He is obliging and his servants are very attentive.

The Beyer House by JOHN P. WALKER, continues to be a capital home for travellers and we are sure that no one will be dissatisfied with either the fare or the bills.

The Columbia House, by CONRAD STROME says that he would have the people of Harrison county remember, that he keeps as good a house as there is in the city. Try him.

The Wm. Tell House by LEWIS SNIDER, is close to the market house, and to those who attend the Wheeling market, it will be a convenient house to stop at.

Persons having law business to attend to in Wheeling will find in S. F. BLACK, a faithful and untiring advocate.

D. MACLEAN, Esq., (formerly editor of the Wheeling Argus), will attend to all business entrusted to his care. He will collect money and take depositions to be read in Ohio courts. We cheerfully recommend our old friend Mac to our patrons in Ohio, who may have any business to attend to in his line. The public may rest assured that he, in the discharge of duty will prove faithful and competent.

Another matter the Journal has forgot to tell its readers, is that as the Legislature only meets once in two years, the expense of one session of the Legislature in every two years is saved to the people, which is an item of at least \$100,000. The Journal's figures then should have been something like this:

UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM.		
	Salary.	Total.
5 Supreme Judges,	\$1,500	\$7,500
27 District Judges,	1,000	27,000
Expense of the Legislature every two years,	100,000	
Per year,	50,000	

Total amt. under the new system, \$84,500. Expense under present system, including legislature, 168,500.

Difference in favor of new system, \$84,150. This amount will be saved every year.

The people should also understand that, under the new system, all officers will be elected by the people, and the Legislature will be confined to its proper business—making laws for the State, and will be shorn of all patronage, consequently our State will be no more disgraced by its Legislature refusing to organize—a one-half of the Senators resigning at once or "absquaturing," because they cannot elect all the officers in their party, or district the State so as to secure the triumph of their party at the next election!

The whig papers are also calling on the people to contemplate the beauties and excellencies of their present Constitution, and to not reject and destroy it merely for the sake of novelty. And a paragraph has been going the rounds, of what some wise Virginian has said, "that he hoped the Virginia Convention would make a good Constitution for Virginia, as the people of Ohio were about to destroy." The Virginia was doubtless sincere, and it most devoutly join in the wish expressed; for the Constitution that suited the back-woodman of Ohio fifty years ago, would do well for Virginia now, but its provisions are much more enlightened and liberal than we can expect to find in the one which will be made by the Virginia Convention.

There is one pretty good evidence, to be found in the very opposition that the New Constitution meets, which should induce us to conclude that it was pretty near right; that is that one class of its opponents is the bitter partisan conservative whig, who repeat things just in proportion to their animosity, who cling to the errors and abuses of the old rotten banking system, with the tenacity displayed by a young mule in holding on to the tail of his dam. The other

For the Cadiz Sentinel.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mrs. Editors: It is quite amusing to observe the efforts of whig politicians to prejudice the minds of the people against the New Constitution; and how intent they are in making political capital out of every thing that turns up.

After the New Constitution was published the first movement made against it, was to come under my notice, was by the Ohio State Journal. It commenced, by short paragraphs, put out as feelers, at first mildly censuring some of the provisions of that instrument; these were eagerly snatched up and republished by most of the small-frig whig editors throughout the State; this emboldened the Journal, and shortly after it came out in deadly hostility to the whole instrument. During this time, however, one or two whig editors had the courage to brave the wrath of the Journal, to speak of the New Constitution as it is, and commit themselves in favor of its adoption.

Much objection is made by the whig papers against the New Constitution, because, as they say, the State is so distracted that the Democratic party might elect a majority to the State Senate. In answer to this, it is only necessary to say to the people that it is impossible to so distract the State of Ohio, that the press of one or the other political parties will not find something to make complaint about. It is perfectly useless for either party to make any calculations for either gaining or retaining power, by the way in which the State of Ohio is or may be distracted, because Ohio people are a thinking, active and enterprising people, and there are elements at work among them that must ever overthrow the calculations of politicians. Owing to a variety of causes, the relative strength of parties is continually changing in different parts of the State.

Another objection to the New Constitution, which is urged by the Whig papers in many parts of the State, is, that the State Government will cost the people about \$50,000 more under the New Constitution, than under the present one. This objection appears to be most eminently silly, because it is the reverse of the truth. The Solomon of the Journal shows these excess of expenditure by figures, as if he thought that the people were to be gulled by the old adage that "figures won't lie;" but every one well understands how the most monstrous lies may be propagated by the use of figures. Here is some of the Journal's figuring:

PRESENT SYSTEM.		
	Salary.	Total.
4 Supreme Judges,	\$1,500	5,000
20 Common Pleas Judges,	1,000	20,000
3 Superior Court Judges,	1,500	4,500
25 Associate Judges,	150	3,750
		\$8,500

NEW CONSTITUTION.		
	Salary.	Total.
5 Supreme Court Judges,	\$2,000	10,000
27 District Judges,	1,500	40,500
87 County Judges (probate)	800	69,600
		\$120,100
		\$8,650

Balance against the New System, \$51,450.

Now, the folly of the Journal's calculations of salaries as an objection to the New Constitution, is that none of the salaries are fixed by the Constitution, but are to be fixed by the Legislature; and the adoption of the New Constitution can furnish no reason why the District Judges should be paid a higher salary than the present Judges of the Common Pleas receive now, for the District Judges will stand in the place of the President Judges of the Common Pleas, and their duties will not be so onerous. Neither will it be necessary to pay the Supreme Judges a higher salary under the New Constitution than under the old one.

Again, there is no good reason to apprehend that the Probate Judges will be salaried offices, because, by allowing them the fees at present paid for probate matters, by those who would require their services, the office would be the best one in the County, and higher abilities are not required for a Probate Judge, than is necessary for a County Auditor.

Another matter the Journal has forgot to tell its readers, is that as the Legislature only meets once in two years, the expense of one session of the Legislature in every two years is saved to the people, which is an item of at least \$100,000. The Journal's figures then should have been something like this:

UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM.		
	Salary.	Total.
5 Supreme Judges,	\$1,500	\$7,500
27 District Judges,	1,000	27,000
Expense of the Legislature every two years,	100,000	
Per year,	50,000	

Total amt. under the new system, \$84,500. Expense under present system, including legislature, 168,500.

Difference in favor of new system, \$84,150. This amount will be saved every year.

The people should also understand that, under the new system, all officers will be elected by the people, and the Legislature will be confined to its proper business—making laws for the State, and will be shorn of all patronage, consequently our State will be no more disgraced by its Legislature refusing to organize—a one-half of the Senators resigning at once or "absquaturing," because they cannot elect all the officers in their party, or district the State so as to secure the triumph of their party at the next election!

The whig papers are also calling on the people to contemplate the beauties and excellencies of their present Constitution, and to not reject and destroy it merely for the sake of novelty. And a paragraph has been going the rounds, of what some wise Virginian has said, "that he hoped the Virginia Convention would make a good Constitution for Virginia, as the people of Ohio were about to destroy." The Virginia was doubtless sincere, and it most devoutly join in the wish expressed; for the Constitution that suited the back-woodman of Ohio fifty years ago, would do well for Virginia now, but its provisions are much more enlightened and liberal than we can expect to find in the one which will be made by the Virginia Convention.

There is one pretty good evidence, to be found in the very opposition that the New Constitution meets, which should induce us to conclude that it was pretty near right; that is that one class of its opponents is the bitter partisan conservative whig, who repeat things just in proportion to their animosity, who cling to the errors and abuses of the old rotten banking system, with the tenacity displayed by a young mule in holding on to the tail of his dam. The other

class of opponents to the New Constitution is a few very radical democrats. The whig oppose it because it is too radical—a few democrats because it is not radical enough; the happy mean of the Constitution lies between these extremes.

I shall perhaps have occasion to notice this subject again. The people want light on the New Constitution.

ANTI FACTION.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, April 15th, by Rev. J. M. Bury, Mr. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Harrison county, to Miss CATHERINE A. RUFFERT, of Canell county.

On Thursday the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. BARRY W. CORREY, to Miss MARY L., daughter of Dr. Samuel Stocking, all of